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K. L. GRAY

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The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herrick 2-10-18

VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 16.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

WHO'LL WEAR THE PANTS?

When supremacy in the home passed from the male head of the institution to the wife, people used to remark that it was "the misus who wears the pants;" and if this standard of measurement is to be applied nowadays, it is going to be rather difficult to determine whether it is the men, or the women, "who'll wear the pants," and manage the affairs of the world. The village school ma'am's and belles are now doing a large part of the work in Washington, and they have replaced men in the Government departments in thousands of cases. The minifish plants are filled with women; and in the industries they are doing every bit as good service as men.

Reports from England upon this phase of industry are interesting, since the Mother Country undoubtedly moves even slower than we are going. Nevertheless 1,500,000 women have directly replaced men since the beginning of the war. The figures from France and Italy are even more surprising in character. In Germany and Austria the burdens of labor have fallen almost entirely upon the women. Gradually women are taking their places in the ranks of industry shoulder to shoulder with men.

THE TRIUMPH IN INDUSTRY

There is no use denying the fact that there is a great shortage of labor throughout the country, and in order to better regulate conditions the Government has instituted its Employment Service, and already there have been good results. Secretary of Labor Wilson in speaking of the German propaganda among the laboring classes said that if the philosophy of sabotage and striking upon the job had been tolerated it would have resulted in decreased production and a lowering of the standard of living of those who were actually doing the physical labor. The Secretary has pointed out the fact that the most efficient laborer is the American worker, who "produces more than any other wageworker in the world, notwithstanding the much advertised efficiency of the German workman."

Labor has put its heel on the cobra-headed L. W. W. doctrine, labor has taken the best out of the philosophies of the Non-Partisan League and similar institutions, and has consigned the rest of the doctrine, and the exploiters, to the scrap-heap.

Employers and employees have triumphed, and it is clear that henceforth the existing differences will be settled by amicable methods that are governed by the market. The glorious vindication that Democracy is achieving in France is likewise winning its victories in the industrial establishments of the United States.

WAGE INCREASE DECISIONS

The National War Labor Board, of which former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are joint chairmen, rendered decisions one day recently giving substantial increases in wages to 50,000 employees engaged in twenty-one street railway enterprises. The percentage of increase in the awards run from 35 to 40 per cent in the larger cities, including Chicago, Detroit, Newark and Rochester. In New Orleans the increase was 50 per cent, and in Galesburg, Illinois, it reached 75 per cent. A flat wage of 50 cents an hour was fixed in the Chicago case, and overtime work was arranged at time and a half pay, thus placing the employees on the same plane as skilled mechanics in Government industries.

Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, in a recent address spoke of the "drastic shrinkages" that have occurred in public utility investments, and to express some alarm at the outcome. The records show that four companies with outstanding securities aggregating \$250,000,000 have gone into the hands of receivers this year. The utilities are paying increases of from 30 to 125 per cent for fuel, from 25 to 50 per cent for materials, and from 40 to 50 per cent for labor.

It is easy for the average mind to figure out why these increases in wages and other items of operation occur, but it is a little slower, but just as inevitable, a process to figure out, that the five cent carfare will have to make the same kind of an exit that has been made by the five cent loaf of bread and the five cent quart of milk.

ROOSEVELT ON OUR INDUSTRIES

There is a while Colonel Roosevelt has about things in a way that all agree with—whether they are partisans or foes of the ex-President. Mr. Roosevelt

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange Fair to be held at Newry Corner, Saturday, September 28. There will be a good ball game at 10:30 a. m. Admission 15 cents. Amusements such as potato races, bag races, dashes, etc., will be plenty. The pulling will begin at 1:30 p. m. There are two prizes offered: \$10.00 for first class with entrance fee of 10c; \$15.00 for the sweepstakes with entrance fee of 10c. Dinner will be served at noon and a lunch in the evening. Dancing afternoon and evening. Band and Lord's orchestra, 10 cents a dance or 50 cents for an afternoon ticket, 50 cents for the evening. The officers are as follows: President—G. F. Saunders. Vice-President—E. W. Stearns. Secretary—Fred Wright. Treasurer—L. A. Roberts. The chairmen of the several committees are: Grounds—P. O. Brinck. Horse Pulling—E. W. Stearns. Live Stock—M. A. Holt. Fancy Work—Mrs. L. A. Roberts.

BETHEL GRANGE

Bethel Grange held its regular meeting on the evening of August 28th. Meeting opened in form. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Officers absent at roll call: Master, Overseer, Assistant Steward, Treasurer, Secretary, Pomona and Pianist. The business session was very short as it was Children's Night. The following program was rendered by the children: Goddess of Liberty, Eleanor Lyon, Virginia Goodnow, Hazel Sanborn, Mother Goose Play, Nora Blake, Dorothy Kelly, Dorothy Gilman, William Kelly, Duet, Helen Brown, Dorothy Kelly, Flag Drill, Fourteen Girls. This program was received with much enthusiasm. Ice cream and cake were served. Forty-one children were present and all spent a most enjoyable evening.

It was voted to hold the next meeting on Sept. 10 and to have Ladies' Night, each member being privileged to invite one lady. Supper will be served as usual.

NORWAY GRANGE

Norway Grange met at their hall on Aug. 24. Worthy Master W. C. Perry called to order at 1:50 p. m. Officers pro tem: Steward, Chas. Frost; Assistant Steward, U. B. G. Abbott; Gate Keeper, Clarence Buck; L. A. Steward, Viola Abbott. Minutes of last meeting read by Worthy Secretary G. W. Richardson. Matters of business were presented and acted upon. All were glad to welcome Sister Eva Jackson who has been absent so long on account of her severe illness. It is with regret that Norway Grange learned that Brother Arthur Buck and his wife, Sister Harriet Buck are to be away for an indefinite time. Brother Buck is Lecturer of Oxford Pomona Grange. They are among the most constant attendants, and efficient workers, and will be greatly missed during their absence, not only in the Grange, but in their social circle as well.

At the next meeting, Sept. 14 at 1:30 p. m., Captain Ruth Noble and her assistant, Minnie Upton, will present the program.

The following program was presented by Captain Ada Cox and her assistants, Minnie Haskell and Beily Russell. The stage decorations were prettily arranged. At the front were several large bouquets of goldenrod, sweet peas, frost flowers, poppies and hollyhocks. The background was in pale blue with trailing evergreen, with P. of U. No. 45, in the center with the stars and stripes gracefully draped above the center. The program comprised a mixture of "grave and gay" and was exceedingly interesting and entertaining. Sister Adeline Danforth was pianist for the day. Song, America, Lucille Merriam, Poem, Original, Minnie Haskell, Illustrated Solo, Patriotic, Minnie Haskell, Isis Cox, Ada Cox, Current Topics Incident to Germany and the war, Sisters Hanson, Haskell, Everett, Cox and Nevel Brown, Music, Viola, Nevel Brown; Piano, Minnie Haskell; encore.

Papers, Housewives' conservation in time of war, Ada Cox, Minnie Haskell, Illustrated Solo, Patriotic, Minnie Haskell, Isis Cox, Poem, Original, Nevel Brown and two children, Ada Cox, Music, Viola and piano, encore, Nevel Brown, Minnie Haskell.

OXFORD COUNTY DRAFT NOTES

Under the orders issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder for youths who reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5th to register on the 24th of August, the following is a list of those complying with the same at Paris, Fryeburg and Bethel:

Harold A. Grover, Rumford.
Hiram Rupert Gatchell, South Paris.
Fred Benton Cash, West Paris.
Bernard Edward Chesley, West Paris.
Nathaniel Abbott Green, Oxford.
Percy W. Twitchell, South Paris.
William Heath Davis, Buckfield.
Leon Elton Bonney, Oxford.
Herman Elbridge Woodworth, Norway.

Stanley Morton Sturtevant, South Paris.
Fred Chester Graves, South Paris.
Horatio McKinley Ellingwood, Buckfield.
Howard Wesley Evis, Norway.
John Utten, West Paris.
Chauncey Elwood Wentworth, East Brownfield.
Raymond A. Ingalls, Denmark.
Anthony Orestes Sanborn, Stow.
Herbert Elbridge Bemis, Hiram.
Royce Jennings, East Hiram.
Guy Liston Libby, Porter.
Charles Edgar Bean, Denmark.
Leon Irving Wales, Porter.
Bert L. Bennett, Gilford.
Otis Lee Abbott, Upton.
LaForest Wesley Kiahall, Greenwood.

Lester Maurice Burhoe, Bethel.
Alton Clinton Hutchinson, Bethel.

OXFORD COUNTY STATE OF MAINE WARRANT FOR STATE ELECTION

County of Oxford ss. Town of Bethel To Fred B. Merrill, Citizen of the Town of Bethel. You are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel qualified to vote, to assemble at Odeon Hall on the second Monday of September, the same being the eighth day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to give in their votes for United States Senator, Governor, State Auditor, Representative to Congress, State Senator, County Attorney, Clerk of Courts, Register of Deeds, (Western District), Register of Deeds, (Eastern District), Sheriff, County Commissioner, County Treasurer and Representative to the Legislature.

The polls will be open at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and will be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Selectmen will be in session at Selectmen's office on Saturday, Sept. 7, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters.

HEREFOR, FAIL NOT and have you there and then this warrant with your doing thereon.

Given under our hands in the Town of Bethel this Twenty-Fourth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

FRANK A. BROWN,
N. R. RICHARDSON,
F. B. HOWE,
Selectmen of the Town of Bethel

A true copy,
Attest—F. B. Merrill

Farce, The Problem of Cheap Help, Isis Cox, Ada Cox
Song, Auld Lang Syne, closed the program

The minutes were read and the meeting closed in form.

Oxford Pomona Grange meets with Bear River Grange, Newry Corner, Sept. 28th.

WEST BETHEL GRANGE FAIR

The 4th Annual Grange Fair will be held at West Bethel on Wednesday, Sept. 27.

A good ball game is scheduled for the forenoon, with foot races, horse pulling and general good times for the afternoon. Dinner will be served at noon, and supper at six. A good orchestra will play for dancing both afternoon and evening.

The chairmen of the different committees are: General Committee, L. A. Somner, Edmund Smith, A. Hutchison, G. D. Merrill, Mrs. Beth Mason. Typewriter to let by the week or month. 50c per week, \$2.50 per month. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday services: Morning worship at 10:45. Sermon by Rev. Chas. L. Banghart, a former pastor, Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7. Class meeting on Tuesday night at 7:30.

LITTLEHALE FAMILY REUNION, NORTH NEWRY

The second annual reunion of the Littlehale family was held Sunday, Aug. 25, at Eames Hall, North Newry. A picnic dinner was served at which one hundred and five were present.

The following officers were elected for next year: President, Adalbert Littlehale, North Paris; Secretary, Mrs. E. Littlehale, North Paris; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Littlehale, North Paris; Entertainers, Mrs. A. Littlehale, North Paris; Mrs. L. N. Littlehale, Rockland; Y. A. Thurston, Andover; Manette B. Flint, North Newry; Dorcas Cutting, South Paris.

It was decided to hold the association at the same place next year. A delightful afternoon was spent. Vocal music was enjoyed with Mrs. L. N. Littlehale of Rockland at the organ, and a pleasant hour was passed in singing "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

These present were of the Jacob Littlehale family: Mrs. Mary Littlehale, Newry; Leslie N. Littlehale and wife, Rockland; Joyce Rebecca Littlehale, Rockland; Manette Littlehale Flint, F. Perley Flint, Elsie Pearl Flint, Margaret Katherine Flint, Newry; Y. A. Thurston and wife, Roger Thurston, wife and daughter, Anna, Andover; Irwin Hanson, wife and daughter, Adeline, Rumford. Of the Thomas Littlehale family: Clifford Littlehale and wife, Ellis Lane and wife, Frances E. Margaret B. and Clifford E. Lane of Errol, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright, George Littlehale Wright, Willard Alanson Wright, North Newry; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eames, North Newry; True Eames and wife, Gerald C. Eames, Theodor Eames, Bertha Pearl Cross, Bethel; Eva Eames, Ernest Eames, Carl and James, Harold, Everett, Robert and Arnold Eames, North Newry; Minnie Littlehale Stearns, Elsie Stearns Davis, Ray Davis, Barbara, Irving and Polly Davis, Crystal, N. H.; Howard Thurston and wife, Hugh Thurston, wife and son, Howard F., 2nd, Emma Thurston Young and son, Richard, Bethel; Mr. and Mrs. Owen Cole, Ralph and Clara Cole, Berlin, N. H. Of the William Littlehale family: Mr. and Mrs. George Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hollis, South Paris; B. W. Marston and wife, Grace Marston Moody, Wm. Cole and wife, Virgil Cole and wife, Louise, Viola and Florida Cole, Claude Marston, wife, Lucille Amelia and Blard Marston, Stephen Marston and wife, Lucinda Marston Bristol and daughter, Naomi, Andover. Of the Joseph Littlehale family: Marcellus Littlehale, Mr. and Mrs. Adalbert Littlehale, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Swan, Frances Littlehale and wife, Ralph Chapman and wife and son, Raymond, Walter Littlehale and wife, Arline Littlehale, Myron Littlehale, Beulah, Iona and Edith Littlehale, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrickson, Wm. H. Littlehale, Paris; W. D. Kilgore and wife, Warren Berry, North Newry.

The following young men of the association are serving in the U. S. service: Lorenzo Littlehale, Cedric Thurston, Carroll Cutting, Earl Marston and William Moody.

SOME OF THE BITS YOUR LIBERTY BOND WILL DO

If you buy a \$100 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan you are lending the United States Government enough money to feed a soldier in France a little more than seven months. Or you have furnished enough money to give him a complete outfit of winter and summer clothing, including shoes and stockings, and a slicker and overcoat and blankets, with enough left over to arm him with a good revolver. You have done this much to help the Hun.

It takes \$25 more to arm him with a rifle with a bayonet on it, and if you buy a second \$100 bond you furnish him this rifle and 1,000 cartridges for it, and there will still be enough of your money left to purchase a good sized bomb to throw in a dangerous, or demolish a machine gun together with the Hun operating it.

WANTED

A girl or woman to learn to run a typewriter, also a boy to learn the printer's trade. Apply to CITIZEN OFFICE, Bethel, Maine.

NO MORE JOY RIDING SUNDAYS

Garfield Calls Upon Automobile Owners to Help Save Gasoline

The Fuel Administration today called upon the public in states east of the Mississippi river to cease the using of all classes of automobiles with a few exceptions, motor cycles and motor boats on Sundays until further notice, as a gasoline conservation measure. Only voluntary compliance with the letter and spirit of the request the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gasoline on Sundays, it was declared at the Fuel Administration. Automobiles for hire are included in the curtailment program.

Motor vehicles to which the restrictions do not apply were announced as tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight; vehicles of physicians used in performance of professional duties; ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers wagons and conveyances used for funerals; railway equipment using gasoline, repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies. Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

The action was taken by the Fuel Administration, it was stated, to meet a threatened shortage of gasoline for shipment overseas, created by increased domestic demands and extensive military operations in France.

"The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limited consumption of gasoline be undertaken, in the states east of the Mississippi river in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements," said a statement issued jointly by Administrator Garfield and Mark S. Requs, director of the oil division of the Fuel Administration.

"An appeal is made therefore to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical set of patriotism."

"War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest and increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary for a limited period, the adoption of a set of safeguards against possible short-

"In view of the difficulty of not the impossibility of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country through the discontinuance of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats and motor cycles on Sunday."

"The United States Fuel Administration therefore requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi river there shall be a discontinuance of use of the vehicles above specified including all such as are operated for hire on each Sunday hereafter until notification that the need for such discontinuance has ceased."

The Administration also makes an appeal to the "patriotic men and women of America, east of the Mississippi river to undertake, voluntarily additional conservation in the operating of their own automobiles, wherever possible."

SCHOOL NOTES

Through the patriotic efforts of Miss Nina Briggs and scholars the treasurer of the North Bethel School Improvement League has been able to purchase one \$100 dollar war saving stamp and ten thrift stamps with the proceeds of the successful entertainment given at the close of the spring term.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB MEMBERS

Aim To Produce And Conserve Food Valued at \$75,000

No slacker in the ranks is the slogan of Boys' and Girls' Club members for 1918 who are carrying out Agricultural or Home Economics projects under the supervision of Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Maine. The minimum quota is \$75,000, the ultimate aim being \$100,000 worth of food. This total makes the amount \$27,000 for 1917 look small. However this amount appeared large at that time. Two hundred acres are being cultivated by these young farmers and pa-

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

COUCH HAMMOCKS

At Bargain Prices

AUTO ROBES

FLY NETS

SHOES

New fall styles in lady's and gent's shoes now coming in.

YOUNG'S

Phone 14-4

LAUNDRY TO CLOSE

Owing to the existing conditions it seems best for me to close the laundry for an indefinite period. I wish to thank my patrons for their past favors and trust that their patronage will continue when the business is resumed. An agency has been established at the store of E. P. Lyon.

D. C. CONROY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Indian Motor Cycle, 4 h. p. Will exchange for bicycle in good condition.

E. P. LYON, 8-29-tup Bethel, Maine.

PICTURE MOULDING

A new line of picture mouldings at prices that are right. Bring in your pictures. Work guaranteed.

ALANSON TYLER, 7-11-5t, Spring St., Bethel, Me.

CLOSING NOTICE

Beginning Saturday, June 22, the Citizen office will be closed on Saturday afternoons until Dec. 1st.

WANTED

Men to cut 4 foot spruce and fir pulp wood at the stump. Good chance and a good price.

M. L. THURSTON, 8-29-tf Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

One pound of delicious home made Bon Bons sent to any address post paid for 65 cents. "HOOVER SWEETS" 55 cents. Send for list of home made candies.

LONGFELLOW CANDY SHOP, 654 Congress St., Portland, Me. 8-22-31-p

FOUND

At the Methodist church last Sunday a cuff link. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

CITIZEN OFFICE

FOR SALE

One express wagon, 1 meat cart with tools.

H. S. STANLEY, 8-29-1-p Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

A Merrill Piano. Will sell very reasonable. Inquire of MRS. F. S. CHANDLER, Bethel, Maine. 8-22

NOTICE

Will pay 3 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping presses. CITIZEN OFFICE.

triots. Over 2,000 boys and girls are at work canning to meet the requirement of at least 50 pint jars of fruits and vegetables. Several hundred have far passed that mark. In fact one girl in York County has put up over 600 pints so far this season. Furthermore, that food which cannot be put into jars is being conserved by turning it into pork or poultry, 1,000 members saving for hogs and 600 looking after their chickens.

These sturdy young Agriculturalists are going to put Maine "over the top" in food production and conservation so far as it is in their power to do so.

The thorns I have reaped are of the tree I planted. They have torn me and I bled. I should have shown what fruit would spring from such a tree.

Byron.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Beverages—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF CANNING VEGETABLES

The first step in successful canning is the selection and preparation of the vegetables. Never attempt to can any vegetable that has matured and commenced to harden, or one that has begun to decay. As a general rule, young vegetables are superior in flavor and texture to the more matured ones. This is especially true of string beans and okra. Vegetables are better if gathered in the early morning while the dew is still on them. If it is impossible to can them immediately, put them in cold water or in a cold, damp place, and keep them crisp until you are ready for them. Do your canning in a well swept and well dusted room.

Corn.—Contrary to general opinion, corn is one of the easiest vegetables to can; but in order to retain the original sweetness and flavor, it is necessary to can corn very soon after it is pulled, within an hour if possible. Select the ears with full grains before they have begun to harden, as this is the period of greatest sugar content. Husk them and brush the silks off with a stiff brush. Shear off the grains with a sharp knife and pack the jar full. Add salt to taste, and fill up the jar to the top with cold water. Put the rubber ring around the neck of the jar and place the top on loosely. If the cover is put on tight there is no room for expansion, and the jar is likely to break.

How to Sterilize.—An ordinary clothes boiler with a tight-fitting cover can be used, but put in something to keep the jars from resting on the bottom. A piece of wire netting will serve admirably. On this, put as many jars as the boiler will conveniently hold. Do not try to crowd them in. Leave space between them. Pour in about three inches of cold water, or just enough to form steam during the boiling. It is not necessary to have the water up to the neck of the jars, as the steam will do the cooking. Put the cover on the boiler and set it on the stove, bringing the water to a boil and keep boiling one hour. At the end of that time remove the cover of the boiler and allow the steam to escape. Tighten the cover on the jars so as to prevent any outside air from entering. The jars can now be removed and cooled or allowed to stand in the boiler until the next day.

On the second day loosen the cover on the jars, this will relieve any pressure from steam that might accumulate inside the jars during the second cooking. Place the jars again in the boiler and boil for one hour. Tighten the top as on the preceding day and allow them to cool. Repeat this operation on the third day. In removing the jars from the boiler, be careful not to expose them to the draft of cold air while they are hot, as a sudden change in temperature is likely to crack them.

After the sterilization is complete, the jars may be set aside for a day or two and then tested. If one is using the covers that have the springs at the side, release the spring and pick up the jar by the top. If there has been the least bit of decomposition, or if sterilization has not been complete, the top will come off. This is because the pressure on the top has been relieved by the gas formed by the bacteria. In this case it

is always best to empty out the corn and fill up the jar with a fresh supply. If canning fruit or some expensive vegetable, however, examine the contents of the jar, and if the decomposition has not gone far enough to injure the flavor, place it in the boiler and sterilize again.

String Beans.—Select young and tender beans, string them and break them into short lengths. Pack firmly in the jar, cover with cold water, and add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top loosely and boil for one hour on each of three successive days, as directed under "Corn." A small pod of red pepper placed in the bottom of the jar will give a delightful flavor to this vegetable.

Peas.—When prepared and canned in the proper way, peas are easily kept and never lose their delicate flavor that they possess when fresh. Shell young peas, pack in jars, and sterilize as directed under "Corn."

Cauliflower.—This vegetable usually keeps very well. But if the supply for the winter should begin to spoil, it may be necessary to can it during the summer. Prepare it as you would for the table, pack into jars and sterilize.

Carrots and Parsnips.—These, if gathered during the early summer and canned, make most excellent vegetables for the winter. The young plants at that season are not stringy, and have not yet developed the strong taste that is so objectionable to some people. Prepare as you would for the table and sterilize.

Lima Beans.—Lima beans lose their flavor very quickly after being shelled; therefore, it is necessary to can them as soon as possible after gathering. Discard all pods that have begun to harden, and proceed as you would with corn.

Succotash.—The mixture of corn and lima beans is one of the most difficult things to keep. This furnishes one of the very best mediums for bacterial growth; so extreme care must be taken in the process of canning. It is advisable to gather the corn and beans early in the morning and prepare and sterilize them in the manner already described. It is best to boil for one hour and a half, instead of for one hour.

Eggplant.—Pare the eggplant, cut in thin slices, and drop in boiling water for fifteen or twenty minutes. Drain off the water and pack the slices in jars. Cover with water and sterilize as directed under "Corn." The slices of eggplant are pliable, and may be taken from the jar without being broken and either fried in bread crumbs or made into pudding and baked.

Beets.—Although beets will keep in the cellar over winter, it is very desirable to can them while they are young and tender, as the mature beet is apt to be stringy, and lacking in flavor. Wash the young beets, cut off the tops, and put them in boiling water for about an hour and a half, or until they are thoroughly cooked. Take off the skins, cut in thin slices and pack into the jars. Cover with water and sterilize in the manner previously described. If a mild pickle is desired, make a mixture of equal parts of water and good vinegar, sweeten to taste, and cover the beets with this mixture instead of water.

Baked Tomatoes.—Select as many tomatoes as desired; use the large, ripe and smooth ones. Cut off a slice from the stem ends. Remove seeds and pulp carefully with a teaspoon. Mix together one-half cupful of finely chopped cold ham or chicken, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mix well with pulp and seeds. Fill tomato hulls with this mixture, heating it in center. Place tomatoes in a granite baking pan, bake with melted butter and bake thirty minutes. Take them up with a cake turner and serve.—Mrs. J. K.

Canning Berries.—Have the fruit fresh, free from decay. Wash the berries by placing them in a colander and pour the water over them; they should not stand in water. Make a syrup by boiling two parts of water with three parts of sugar, long enough to dissolve the sugar. Warm the berries by placing them in hot water, pack the berries in the jars firmly and closely, leaving no open space, but do not jam one cranberry. Fill jars almost full of syrup, leaving room for expansion. When jars are packed put on rubbers which should be new ones; put on the covers and partially tighten; if cover is put on tight there is no room for expansion and they are likely to break. Place the jars top up in a kettle of water; a rack in the bottom of the kettle is necessary to keep the jars from setting directly on the bottom. Bring the water to the boiling point and keep boiling for ten minutes. Lift jars from boiling water and tighten covers immediately. Place jars upside down to cool in a place shielded from draft. Drafts will cause jars to crack.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY \$1.50 PER YEAR WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

GREEN PEAS MUST BE SPRAYED TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF WELL FILLED PODS

Did you ever wonder why you get more peas in a pod of the early varieties than in the late grown peas in some years. If you look carefully you will find the peas are all there but that some of them failed to develop; in other words you failed to get all that was originally coming to you. It is the purpose of this letter to explain one of the reasons why this happened and how it may be prevented.

The material out of which the pea vine makes peas is brought to the pod in a liquid state from the roots and leaves as you would see by breaking open a live stock or leaf. Therefore, any injury that occurs to the vine which may prevent or lessen the flow of sap to the pod will result in the reduction of food that will be drawn up to the pods and fewer mature seed will be formed. If one desires well filled pods, the vines must be protected from those agencies which are injurious to the vines.

One of the most important of these agencies which limit the number of ripe peas in a pod is the pea louse. If you examine your vines you may find numerous colonies of tiny green bugs on the stalks and on the under side of the leaves. Watch them for a minute and you will see that they do not move about very much but are stationary at one point and that they are of different sizes ranging up to nearly half the size of a pea. What you can't very well see is that they are busily sucking the sap out of the vines. They accomplish this by means of a beak which is thrust into the leaf or stalk so carefully that the leaf is never torn or ragged as if chewed and it seldom loses its natural color. Thus we are often deceived in assuming that the lice are doing no harm while they are actually sucking the peas out of the vine. In some years they are so numerous and they work so diligently that the vines turn dark and die before the crop can be picked and many years they reduce the late crop without being abundant enough to kill the vines.

One naturally wonders why the early varieties are usually not attacked. The reason lies in the fact that the pea louse does not move about very much but is stationary at one point and that they are of different sizes ranging up to nearly half the size of a pea. What you can't very well see is that they are busily sucking the sap out of the vines. They accomplish this by means of a beak which is thrust into the leaf or stalk so carefully that the leaf is never torn or ragged as if chewed and it seldom loses its natural color. Thus we are often deceived in assuming that the lice are doing no harm while they are actually sucking the peas out of the vine. In some years they are so numerous and they work so diligently that the vines turn dark and die before the crop can be picked and many years they reduce the late crop without being abundant enough to kill the vines.

The colonies which you find on the stalks and leaves contain generally an old female which is giving birth to many small ones which will grow very rapidly and will soon produce another generation. They should be killed as soon as they are observed in order to stop as many as possible from producing others and getting into enclosed leaves where it is hard to reach them (since these tiny insects suck the sap instead of chewing the leaf they must be wet with something which kills them on contact with their bodies). In order to do this it is frequently necessary to spray the under side of the leaves. One should look for them often and when found, spray at once with a tobacco extract solution such as "Black Leaf 40." This is the best remedy that can be applied being prompt, penetrating, inexpensive and it does not harm the leaves. To one gallon of water use one teaspoonful of the tobacco extract and dissolve in the spray solution an inch cube of soap. Or for larger quantities use 6 ounces (2 1/2 of a pint) of tobacco extract in 50 gallons of water to which 2 pounds of soap (dissolved first in a gallon of water) has been added. The soap makes the solution stick to the lice until it has killed them. The spray should be applied with as much pressure as the pump will develop.

This spray is easy to mix, is easily applied and is economically productive of more peas in any size garden. If you are raising peas on any scale whatsoever you cannot afford to permit the lice to stay on the vines a day. Your vines cannot raise lice and well filled pods at the same time. Do not forget that the productivity of your pea patch depends directly on the number of mature peas in the pods, spray.

MASON
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mason are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter.
Mrs. A. M. Goss of Sumner is caring for her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Goss. John Westleigh sold a nice team to a party from Bridgton, who lost his fire.
E. H. Morrill and Myron Morrill shipped some nice cattle and hogs to Auburn, Monday.
J. A. McKean has finished laying for Bert Young.
Skirley and Johnnie Hackett of Albion were at E. A. Goss's, Saturday.
Dennis Tyler and family of East Bethel visited relatives and friends in town the last of the week.

MAINE
Blood will tell, but like lots of other late bearers it doesn't always tell the truth.
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WEST GREENWOOD
Mr. Charles Marston of North Water River, Mass., was a recent caller at Mr. Jones'.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Newman and son, Gerald, of Auburn were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lucas, at their cottage, "Cedar Lodge."
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bicknell are spending a few days at the Turrell cottage, Lake Umbagog.
The Canton Red Cross Branch will run some war and Red Cross pictures at the Canton Opera House on the afternoon and evening of Thursday of this week, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening. A dance will follow.
Pinewood Camp is teeming with guests, every cabin being taken, so that the help are sleeping in tents.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Childs and daughter, Mrs. Bernice Briggs, of Hallowell, called on friends in Canton this week, where they formerly resided.
Rufus Worden submitted to an operation for enlarged tonsils and adenoids Sunday at the home of his parents, C. L. Worden and wife, of Canton Point, and is getting along nicely.
A. H. Adams and family recently enjoyed a trip to Hallowell and Rumford.
The large number of guests at Pinewood evening, music being furnished by Mrs. Minnie I. Howes, violin, and Miss Margaret Hollis, piano.
John Tripp, who is employed in Portland, has been home on a visit.
Miss Edna Fuller of New York City is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Corn H. Fuller, and sister, Miss Elva Fuller.
Miss Mildred Patterson is assisting at the home of Chas. W. Walker.
Mrs. Mary B. Reed is calling for Mrs. Harris Jones and child.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Oldham and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Russell, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Russell at Hallowell.
Mrs. Marco Lavorgna has returned home from Pittsford, N. H., where she has been visiting her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lucas have recently received a letter from Ralph W. Blackford, who is serving his country "somewhere in Italy." Mr. Blackford, who is in the Pharmacy Department, is well and enjoying his work.
W. B. Gilbert and family spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Lila Sturtevant, and family at Winthrop.
The sad news of the death of Gordon Ellis of Beverly, Mass., has been received by Canton relatives. Mr. Ellis passed away in a hospital in France. He was the only son of Ernest I. Ellis and Berdie Wadleigh Ellis, both former residents of Canton. He is well and favorably known in town, where he has spent much time with relatives. On receiving the news of his death the Mayor of Beverly ordered all flags lowered.

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BLUE STORES

Don't Let High Prices Scare You No Profiteer's Prices At This Store

As a rule people never earned so much money as at the present time. Probably only a few people today but are better able to buy good things than ever before in their life.

If You Do Not Need New Clothing—Do Not Buy If You Do Need New Clothing—Buy Just As Soon As You Can

We have a large stock of this season's goods left. It will pay you to buy right as the same qualities will be much higher next season.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' CLOTHING—THAT'S OUR BUSINESS

Come—Write—Telephone

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY 2 Stores SOUTH PARIS

A Bargain in Women's Oxfords

We have a lot of Women's Black Oxfords, both button and lace, high and low heels, small sizes, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3. They are worth \$3.00 and \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair. Your choice for

\$1.00

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2 NORWAY, MAINE We pay postage on all mail orders.

Are you saving To help win the War?

Buy U. S. Treasury Thrift Stamps at 25c. Each stamp is part-payment toward a \$5.00 Government bond (the "War Savings Stamp") bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. Ask your Postmaster. Inserted through courtesy of Ira C. Jordan.

THE VALUE OF A STRAIN

By G. E. Conkey

Very few people really know the real value or the meaning of the word strain as it pertains to poultry, and in this short article the writer will try to explain the real meaning and value of a strain.
When a breeder has bred poultry for at least five or ten years and has not introduced any new blood within that time, improving his flock along scientific and practical lines so that they perpetuate their offspring to such an extent that a likeness of one another is less any breeder the right to call his flock a strain.
The law of heredity says that like begets like but this we deny. Like does not beget like until like is established and like cannot be established short of five years. It will take all of this time to establish blood lines and eight to ten years for color. Any breeder who has the patience to follow the above lines can safely say he has a strain.
Any one buying eggs or grown stock from such a breeder will be more than satisfied for they will receive in the eggs or stock bought the many years of experience of the breeder.
When buying from such a breeder no outside blood should be introduced for the moment that other blood is fused into the strain you have undone all you what he had worked for years to accomplish.
There are several charts that are very simple to follow on line breeding and would suggest careful study of such a chart. Buy one pair of fowls of what ever breed and color you fancy, from a breeder who has established a strain as above explained and then make your start. Follow closely the lines laid out by the breeding chart and above all use a little common sense and success awaits you.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Elmhurst, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was unable to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I wanted to try it. It brought relief from my troubles, however, we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Elmhurst, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful Remedy a trial, and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 30 years experience is at your service.



Improved in health and I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Elmhurst, Wash.

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THE HOME CIRCLE
Pleasant Beverages—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.
SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF CANNING VEGETABLES
The first step in successful canning is the selection and preparation of the vegetables. Never attempt to can any vegetable that has matured and commenced to harden, or one that has begun to decay. As a general rule, young vegetables are superior in flavor and texture to the more matured ones. This is especially true of string beans and okra. Vegetables are better if gathered in the early morning while the dew is still on them. If it is impossible to can them immediately, put them in cold water or in a cold, damp place, and keep them crisp until you are ready for them. Do your canning in a well swept and well dusted room.
Corn.—Contrary to general opinion, corn is one of the easiest vegetables to can; but in order to retain the original sweetness and flavor, it is necessary to can corn very soon after it is pulled, within an hour if possible. Select the ears with full grains before they have begun to harden, as this is the period of greatest sugar content. Husk them and brush the silks off with a stiff brush. Shear off the grains with a sharp knife and pack the jar full. Add salt to taste, and fill up the jar to the top with cold water. Put the rubber ring around the neck of the jar and place the top on loosely. If the cover is put on tight there is no room for expansion, and the jar is likely to break.
How to Sterilize.—An ordinary clothes boiler with a tight-fitting cover can be used, but put in something to keep the jars from resting on the bottom. A piece of wire netting will serve admirably. On this, put as many jars as the boiler will conveniently hold. Do not try to crowd them in. Leave space between them. Pour in about three inches of cold water, or just enough to form steam during the boiling. It is not necessary to have the water up to the neck of the jars, as the steam will do the cooking. Put the cover on the boiler and set it on the stove, bringing the water to a boil and keep boiling one hour. At the end of that time remove the cover of the boiler and allow the steam to escape. Tighten the cover on the jars so as to prevent any outside air from entering. The jars can now be removed and cooled or allowed to stand in the boiler until the next day.
On the second day loosen the cover on the jars, this will relieve any pressure from steam that might accumulate inside the jars during the second cooking. Place the jars again in the boiler and boil for one hour. Tighten the top as on the preceding day and allow them to cool. Repeat this operation on the third day. In removing the jars from the boiler, be careful not to expose them to the draft of cold air while they are hot, as a sudden change in temperature is likely to crack them.
After the sterilization is complete, the jars may be set aside for a day or two and then tested. If one is using the covers that have the springs at the side, release the spring and pick up the jar by the top. If there has been the least bit of decomposition, or if sterilization has not been complete, the top will come off. This is because the pressure on the top has been relieved by the gas formed by the bacteria. In this case it

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RUMFORD

John H. Milledge has gone to Orange, Mass., where he has accepted a position. W. W. Hardy has received from his son, Chester Hardy, a private in Company B, in France, two German shells, one a poison gas shell, and the other an explosive shell.

E. A. Randall of Rumford, who is a sergeant in the United States Army and stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, is in a base hospital where he was recently operated upon for appendicitis.

Charles L. Sellers, field secretary for the Anti-Saloon League of America, with headquarters in Waterville, Ohio, has been in town arranging for meetings. Hon. Minor Wallace of Arkansas will speak in Rumford on October 20 at the Baptist Church in the forenoon, and at the Methodist church in the evening. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, Dr. Louis Banks of Boston will speak in the Congregational church in Mexico. Other speakers in the Maine campaign will be Hon. John G. Woolley, Dr. Madison Swadener, Dr. Geo. W. Morin, and Dr. Hammond. About 230 speeches will be delivered to arouse the people of Maine to demand the ratification of the Federal amendment now before the states of the Union, of which 14 have already ratified.

Antonio Gangroni of Rumford has been seriously wounded in France, according to a letter received by his father.

In a letter from Sergeant Merle Richardson, he says that his wound was in the chest just below the thigh. He is recovering nicely, being in the care of the Red Cross.

Johnnie Frew is visiting his grandmother in Milan, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Putnam are entertaining their granddaughter, Miss Marie Sloan, of Portland.

Mrs. Jennie P. Blanchard of Boston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matilda Marshall, of Knox street. Mrs. Blanchard is a tailoress in Boston, and is the daughter of Mrs. Henriette Coulombe, of River street, this town.

Mrs. T. L. Barker and son, Lewis, of Lincoln avenue, are the guests of Mrs. Barker's sister, Mrs. C. W. Barker, of North Leeds.

Miss Alice Brown of the Maine Telephone and Telegraph Company is enjoying a vacation at Monmouth and Beadfield.

Mr. Allen Reed is enjoying a visit with her parents in Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Harry Ladd, assistant postmaster, who has been in poor health for some time past, and has been trying to regain health in the Lake region, has now gone to the Fairfield Sanatorium, his case having been diagnosed as tuberculosis.

A paper bag machine has recently been installed at the Continental mill that is the latest invention in the line. It has double the capacity of any other machine in use. The machine turns out 132 bags each minute, with the label printed in two colors. The weight of paper used makes no difference. Bags from 9 to 20 inches in width, and from 15 to 36 inches in length, can be manufactured.

Joseph Carrier of Pine street has enlisted in the Navy, and will soon leave for a naval school.

Dr. Evelyn Noyes of Rumford, with Mrs. C. H. Babbitt of Nashua, N. H., have gone to Portland, Oregon, to attend the G. A. R. Convention.

Mrs. Harris L. Elliott of Washington street, with her daughter, Olive, after having made a short visit with Mrs. Elliott's sister, Mrs. John Hathaway, of Bryant's Pond, are now enjoying a visit with another sister, Mrs. Littlefield, of North Abington, Mass.

Mrs. Maria Barker is the guest of her niece and nephew, Mr. Clarence and Mrs. Alice Barker, of West Bethel.

Following is the list thus far of the Rumford contributors to the Jewish War Relief Fund: Louis Cohen, \$100; Mrs. L. Friedman, \$100; Joseph Chase, \$50; Joseph Hiner, \$100; Morris Freeman, \$100; Harry Marx, \$50; Morris Marx, \$50; Ben Oppenheimer, \$50; Ben Friedman, \$50; Hebrew Sisters of Rumford, \$50; Abe Stern, \$50; Harry Cohen, \$50; Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, \$50; Samuel Singer, \$50; Nate Israel.

BETHEL EVIDENCE FOR BETHEL PEOPLE

The Statements of Bethel Residents Are Surely More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers

Home testimony is real proof. Public statements of Bethel people carry real weight.

What a friend or neighbors says compels respect.

The word of one whose home is far away invites your doubts.

Here's a Bethel man's statement. And it's for Bethel people's benefit.

Such evidence is convincing. That's the kind of proof that backs Doan's Kidney Pills.

A. L. Holt, carpenter, Elm St., says: "I am always ready to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills on account of the benefit they brought me. I kept Doan's Kidney Pills in the house and used them as I felt in need of them. I got Doan's at Bossman's Drug Store and they quickly relieve any disorder of my kidneys and my confidence in them is very strong."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Holt had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

son, \$25; Max Cohen, \$25; Max Lofchie, \$25; H. Cobitz, \$12; L. Schanauer, \$25; George A. Hutchins, \$10; A. Friend, \$5; C. J. Leary, \$10; F. M. Taylor, \$5; Frank Riley, \$5.

Mrs. A. L. Stanwood has received a letter from her son, Seth, who went to France as a private, that he has been promoted to Sergeant-Major of the First Battalion, 103rd Regiment. He is at present at a base hospital in France with a fever.

Wesley Woods has been made captain of Company B, succeeding Spaulding Blabbe, who has been promoted to Intelligence Officer at headquarters.

Florida LeFevre of Falmouth street has received a letter from her brother, Sergeant Ovide LeFevre, of Company B, who has been wounded in action in France, stating that the wound was in his leg, he being hit by a machine gun bullet, and the leg so badly shattered that it was necessary to amputate it just above the knee. He is in base hospital 31 in France, and states that he is receiving the best of care, and expects to return home in the course of three or four months.

Bertie Cook, son of James Cook of this town, is in a base hospital in France, having been wounded recently. His wound is not serious, and it is thought that he will be able to rejoin his company.

On and after September 1st it is stated that all carpenter labor in town will be 75 cents per hour. The barbers are also advancing their prices, hair cuts to be 50 cents, and shaves 20 cents, this taking effect August 20th.

Madam Lowe, who is the guest of her son, Rev. R. P. Lowe, of Maine avenue is recovering from a recent illness. Mrs. Robichaud has received a letter from her son, Daniel, a member of Company B, stating that he had come through all right. The letter was dated Aug. 2nd. This was the first letter Mrs. Robichaud had received since April.

George Cross, a former employee of the Oxford Paper Company, has recently written friends acknowledging the receipt of a check from the Oxford Aid. For a time he had difficulty in cashing the check, but succeeded on reaching Paris. The letter was dated July 29th, and he was then in good health. Mr. Cross enlisted in Boston with Canadian forces, and after his arrival overseas he was transferred to the famous Canadian Black Watch, and has seen some hard fighting.

The Bethel Chautauque entertainments opened at Rumford on Tuesday morning of this week, when the Junior Chautauque was organized. In the afternoon the Williams MacNeil Company, with musical selections, followed by a lecture by Dr. William Chadwick, a Scotchman, who took for his subject, "The Road to Victory." In the evening the Williams MacNeil Company again opened the program, after which a lecture was given by Rev. Theodore Stott, "The Past With a Future." Wednesday morning Stephen A. Lloyd gave a most interesting talk, while in the afternoon Geo. L. McNott, D. P. M. of Union Falls, Mass., lectured on "The How of Food Conservation." In the evening a play, "The Melting Pot," was witnessed, with Miss Grace Halsey Mills, seen several times in Rumford before with the Ben Street players, in the leading role. The entertainments will continue through the evening of Labor Day.

Miss Edna Hutchins is the guest of her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hutchins, of Franklin street. Mrs. Frank Lambert and son, Elwyn, of Beadfield are the guests of Mrs. Lambert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Green, of Franklin street, during the Chautauque entertainments. A fire broke out in the home of James MacGregor on Franklin street the other evening, caused it is thought by the dropping of a match into a pile of debris by a man who was shingling the roof. The damage by fire was slight, but the water damage spoiled quite a

ANDOVER

Rev. J. N. Atwood and wife enjoyed an auto trip to Lewiston last week.

Irving Hanson, wife and daughter, Adella, from Rumford were guests of Roger Thurston and wife, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Bedell was very ill last week with acute indigestion.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Graham of New York spent several days last week at C. Pond. Mrs. Fred Thomas assisted them.

Nathan Akers and family from Rumford were guests last week of their people, Edward Akers and wife, and P. W. Learned and family.

Theodore Hawey, who has been working at Axleson, returned home Sunday. Rev. John Suter preached an interesting sermon at the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

Irving Hodson and family from Lewiston are visiting his parents, Edward Hodson and wife.

Everett Richards from Lawrence, Mass., is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Edward Akers, and family, this week.

Mrs. Helen Ripley was in Rumford several days last week.

Mrs. Lucy Elliott, Carroll Elliott and wife from North Rumford attended the Ethel May Shore Company entertainment Saturday evening at the hall.

Mrs. Alice Merrick from New York is spending her vacation at the Gregg House.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steison from East Sumner were guests of Rev. Mr. Atwood and wife this week.

Leslie Littlefield of Rockland and Pearl Flint of North Newry were dinner guests at Y. A. Thurston's, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartlett and daughter were in Stoneham, Sunday.

Bert Berry is spending a few days at Norway.

Warren Marston and family, Claude Marston and family, Mrs. Lucinda Bristol and daughter, Will Cole and family, Y. A. Thurston and wife, Roger Thurston and family and Irving Hanson and family attended the Littlefield reunion at North Newry, Sunday.

Charles Roberts is working in the spool mill.

Rev. Alfred Cole preached his farewell sermon at the Universalist church, Sunday morning.

Mrs. Emma Wright and daughter, Miss Mabel Wright, and Mr. Henry McGill from Boston are guests of S. F. Abbott and wife.

Sommers Cushman and wife from Detroit, Mich., are visiting their parents, W. G. Cushman and wife.

The young people will give a cabaret Friday evening in the town hall for the benefit of the Red Cross. All are cordially invited.

Y. A. Thurston attended the Democratic Committee meeting at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Mary Hawey is stamping spools at the mill.

P. W. Learned and family, N. D. Akers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Akers and Charles Morgan and family were guests of Henry Learned and wife at North Newry, Sunday.

Recent arrivals at the Homestead are: Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Howe, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Graham, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Woodman, Miss Adelaide Mansur, Frederick Fox, Bangor, Me.; Osgood Smith, Havana, Cuba; Miss Jane Cushman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan LeBeau, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Barker, Moore, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Adams and Miss Margaret Adams, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. C. O. Poor, Misses Barbara and Charlotte Poor, Montreal, Quebec; Mrs. S. S. Poor and children, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. T. Coghlan, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Miss Louise Baldwin, Brookline, Mass.; Mr. Wm. B. Bragan, New York City.

SUNDAY RIVER

Mrs. H. M. Kendall spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Mondt, of Grace Hill.

The school begins here Monday with Miss Roling as teacher. Mr. Benj. Aldrich is boarding at T. D. Bean's.

J. W. Reynolds is cutting wood for W. G. Emery.

H. M. Kendall is cutting the hay on the Frank Littlefield place.

Lewis Spacey spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Mrs. C. A. Baker and daughter, Helen, were in Berlin one day last week.

Mr. Jesse Chapman from Portsmouth was in this place, Sunday.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

bit of clothing and bedding. The fire was confined mostly to the all part of the house in the roof and attic.

On account of dry hot weather had been burning in the country north of here, in the west branch country above Houghton. The fire has been mostly an land owned by the Berlin Mills Company. Help has been gotten from everywhere possible, but notwithstanding, reports say that several pulp wood operating camps and quantities of pulp wood have been destroyed.

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. William Cookson of Lewiston are guests of her brother, Rawson Herriek, and wife of Pioneer street.

Lewis M. Mann has purchased a new motor boat. It was put in Christopher Lake, Bryant's Pond, Thursday, for use when at his cottage there.

Mrs. Grace Dunham Cheeseman of Massachusetts has been the recent guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Dunham. Miss Alice Barden is at home from Ferry Beach.

Mrs. Roscoe Tuell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Irvin L. Bowker, of Portland.

BRYANT'S POND

Nearly all of the farmers have finished haying, that is, many of them are leaving their awns and meadows neat again this season and there will be tons and tons of second quality hay left out.

Some fields of sweet corn planted for this factory have been nearly destroyed by the frost. Other fields are coming along well, though uneven. It is claimed there was an acreage to produce 300,000 cobs.

Sergeant Lester Walton Hathaway of Company B, 3rd Maine Infantry, now stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y., was united in marriage with Miss Immy Jackson of this place on Friday last.

Both are graduates of the Woodstock High school. The event took place at the home of Mr. Albert G. Jackson, father of the bride. The officiating clergyman was Rev. E. H. Stover, pastor of the Baptist church. The bridesmaid was a classmate, Miss Ione Farrum.

A reception was given at the Jackson home on Monday evening. They have the best wishes of many friends for the future. Mr. Hathaway, who is the son of John E. Hathaway, a prominent farmer in the Whitman district, expects to be called to France, where one brother has already preceded him.

Arthur A. Andrews, an Albany farmer, has taken mail route No. 2, entering the service on Monday of this week. He has moved his family to the tenement over the Allen store, recently occupied by S. W. Brooks.

Rev. O. L. Stone of Norway supplied at the Baptist church last Sabbath, the regular pastor being still absent on a vacation.

The services for the summer at the Universalist church closed last Sabbath and there was a large attendance. The community chorus under the management of Prof. Wiske, materially assisted in the service.

NORTH WATERFORD

Saturday afternoon, the farm buildings of Elmer Henley were entirely destroyed by fire, which started in the barn. The barn was filled with hay. Harry Brown's mill crew and many others hastened to the fire, but it had gained too great a headway before help arrived. While considerable was saved from the house, there was much lost. Mr. and Mrs. Henley have eight children.

There was quite a wind at the time of the fire, and this carried sparks to the next building owned by Pearl Weymouth, and these were also destroyed. This in turn set fire to the buildings owned by Ingalls McAllister, but they were not burned.

Mrs. Hatfield Head has been entertaining her son, Wm. Coffin, from Massachusetts for a few days.

Robert Russell has moved into one of the rents over W. R. Perkins' store. Edith P. Knight is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louise Knight.

Mrs. W. D. Moulton has company from New Hampshire. Thursday they held a picnic at Pappoose Pond.

Mrs. Fred J. Black and granddaughter, Mrs. Francis Hall, are stopping here for a few days.

Mrs. Susan Nason and granddaughter, Louise Nason, are at Mrs. Nason's home.

EAST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bean entertained an auto party from Phillips, Me., at Outside Inn, the week end.

Miss Edna Bartlett was last week's guest of friends at Hanover.

Mayor G. F. Fish and auto party from Berlin, N. H., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bean.

Mrs. Fred Tiercel of Turner, Me., is this week's guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dutton.

Mrs. Howard Bettinger and two children of Waltham, Mass., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Howe. They are spending this week at the Rangeley Lakes.

Mr. Wm. C. Howe and Mr. Chas. R. Law of Waltham, Mass., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Howe. They are spending this week at the Rangeley Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe Bean, piano and drums, and the Lord brothers, cornet and violin, recently furnished music for dancing at Errol, N. H. They made the trip by auto, taken by Mr. Wm. Bartlett of Rumford. Miss Ben Haller also made one of the party. They visited Androsco Falls and Dam and other places of interest, returning by way of New York Weekly.

PROBATE NOTICES

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Rumford in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1918, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Lucian W. Blanchard late of Rumford, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Claudia M. Blanchard as executrix of the same, such appointment to be made without bond as expressed in said will, presented by said Claudia M. Blanchard, the executrix therein named.

Philo B. Clark late of Rumford, deceased; final account presented for allowance by Catherine M. Clark, executrix.

Nellie B. Dudley late of Woodstock, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Franklin D. Cummings, administrator with the will annexed.

Philo B. Clark late of Rumford, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in her hands previously by Catherine M. Clark, executrix.

Nellie B. Dudley late of Woodstock, deceased; petition for determination of collateral inheritance tax presented by Franklin D. Cummings, administrator with the will annexed.

John J. Enneking late of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, deceased; copy of will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Torrance Parker of Belmont in said estate and Richard B. Coolidge of Medford in said commonwealth as administrators with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased and that they may also be appointed as trustees under said will as they have already been in said State of Massachusetts, presented by said Richard B. Coolidge and Torrance Parker, administrators with the will annexed.

William Gill late of Bethel, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by Timothy E. Gill, executor.

Mason H. Allen of Woodstock, minor ward; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Mark G. Allen, guardian.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

8-29-31.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Pratt late of Andover in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MRS. EMMA N. PRATT, August 20th, 1918. Andover, Maine, 8-29-31.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Oscar E. Whitney late of Mexico in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

BENJAMIN H. SWETT, August 20, 1918. Bidlowville, Maine, 8-29-31.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Charles P. Farrington late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ALICE M. FARRINGTON, August 20, 1918. Locke's Mills, Me. 8-29-31.

CHOOSING A PROFESSION Letterer (at railway station)—Why does that boy set up a yell every time a locomotive whistle blows?

Small Boy—He's trying to see if he's got voice enough to drown the noise of the engine.

Letterer—What for? Small Boy—He wants to see and out if he's adapted for selling papers.—New York Weekly.

Farms for Sale

160 ACRE FARM, cuts 50 tons hay, good orchard, good wood lot.

160 ACRE FARM, cuts 40 tons hay with lot of growing wood and timber.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 35 tons hay with large orchard of 450 trees.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 20 tons hay, small orchard lot of growing wood and pine.

15 ACRE FARM, large poultry house, will keep two cows and horse.

100 ACRE FARM with good orchard, cuts 20 tons hay, good buildings, good location, prices reasonable.

For sale by

L. A. BROOKS

Real Est. Agent, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

BUSINESS CARDS

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE

C. C. BRYANT,

2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.

Telephone Connection.

H. E. LITTLEFIELD,

AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY,

Day or Night Service,

Bethel, Maine.

Telephone

GUY E. JACK

Successor to E. A. Smith

Dealer in

Furniture, Linoleums, etc., Picture

Frames, Mirrors, Glass, Mouldings,

Curtains, Fixtures.

Special attention given to undertaking.

Call 19-3.

HERRICK & PARK,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Bethel, Maine.

NASH, OF MAINE,

ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,

NORWAY, MAINE.

W. C. GAREY, Agent,

Bethel, Maine.

E. E. Whitney & Co.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Marble & Granite * * * Workers.

Chaste Designs.

First-Class Workmanship.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered. See our work.

Get our prices.

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UNDERTAKER

FRED J. TIBBETTS

AND LADY ASSISTANT

42 Main Street, BETHEL, ME.

I am centrally located and guarantee prompt and satisfactory service night or day.

Complete Automobile Equipment.

Telephone 35-5.



QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS,

MILL SITES, FARMS,

GOV. MILLIKEN FLAYS CRITICS

Characterizes Opponents of
War Program as Political
Profiteers

MAKES PLAIN STAND OF ADMINISTRATION

Complete Support Given National Government—Affairs
Conducted on Business Basis
—How Maine Has Made Good

Augusta, Aug. 20.—Before a gathering of 3000 Republicans at Island park this noon, Governor Carl E. Milliken gave his first political speech since his inauguration in January 1917. The address followed a well-nigh universal request from newspapers and citizens in general that the Chief Executive reply to some of the criticisms that had been made of his administration.

Governor Milliken did reply and he used no soft words in describing the attacks made upon the war program of the State by men whom he referred to as "political profiteers."

Republicans were present from all parts of Maine. There was a general gathering in the morning and at noon a big lunch of beans baked in the ground was served. Governor Milliken spoke immediately afterwards.

"Much has happened since we met two years ago at a similar gathering in the open air honored then as now by the presence of our distinguished fellow-citizens of the town of Wayne who are again guiding the destinies of the great state of Pennsylvania."

"Then, we were in the midst of an active political campaign. Now, the people rightly take little interest in politics and have little patience to hear the claims of rival candidates except as the choice of public servants may help or hinder the one purpose which we have at heart: that is, the vigorous prosecution of the war."

"As a great American has recently said: 'Opportunity is not the noblest price to pay for office and it is never more ignoble than now. The importance of the personal interest of each one of us is wholly dwarfed. Poor time it is to drag out personal claims into the day and shrink out one's virtues for the passer-by.'"

"I have felt that our election in Maine, like all other political questions during the war, should be determined according to the voters' judgment of the effect of their action upon the war program of the nation, and that in their intense absorption with necessary war activities the people might well be spared the usual political hurly-burly and the showings of rival candidates."

"Some weeks later the definite order did come from Washington together with the statement that it was proposed to issue the order to all the states and the same order was it fact issued to many of them if not to all of them."

"I not only did not initiate or suggest this procedure but now that the order has been issued I am free to say that I did not and do not approve of it and the fact that General Crowder and his associates later repudiated the order shows that they really decided it was unwise and that the desired results could be secured in another way."

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some gentlemen have lately been throwing sand in the course of their campaign for public office.

"The very heart of our military system is the so-called selective service draft law. Its conception, its prompt enactment by Congress and its administration by the War Department through the state governments of the various states will be recorded in history as one of the crowning achievements of this great war. Neither in its enactment nor in its administration has it ever been in the slightest degree a partisan measure. It was only passed by a narrow margin in the National House of Representatives with 151 Republicans and 45 Democrats voting 'yes' and with 39 Republicans and 139 Democrats voting 'no.' In this, as in all other measures essential for the prosecution of the war, our Maine delegation in Washington stood loyally by the Government of the United States and voted in favor of the bill. We now know that any considerable delay in the passage of the bill would have brought serious death to the cause of the Allies and that failure to pass it at that session of Congress would have brought utter ruin."

"The law operates through local and district boards nominated by the governors of the states and appointed by the President. The governor of a state has nothing whatever to do with the decisions of the board of officers who are appointed and transmitting rules and regulations to them for their guidance acts merely through the adjutant general's office as the representative of the War Department in Washington. I ask you to note this point carefully because recently in the interests of certain candidates, if not by the candidates themselves, a systematic attempt has been made to create the impression in the minds of the people that the decision as to which men should go to war rested entirely with the Governor and that those who have gone have been sent because of his personal caprice."

INEQUALITIES OF CLASSIFICATION

"Some time ago it became apparent that different local boards were following different rules in classifying men for military service. Speaking in general terms, four local boards had put practically all their married men in class four while the remaining twenty boards had followed the regulations more nearly and had classified married registrants in class four or in a higher class according to whether the family of the registrant seemed incapable or capable of contributing to the support of the family."

"In the effort to correct this inequality, the authorities at Washington suggested to the adjutant general's office that a general appeal might be taken from the local boards to the district board in all cases for four cases. It was suggested that an order for similar appeals was under consideration for the entire country. In his desire to carry out promptly every suggestion of the War Department the adjutant general prepared an order of this kind and sent it to the government appeal agents of some of the boards. At this point the matter came to my attention and I had the order withdrawn and instructed the adjutant general that we would not issue such an order in this state so long as the matter came merely as a suggestion from Washington, but only in the event of definite orders from Washington."

"Some weeks later the definite order did come from Washington together with the statement that it was proposed to issue the order to all the states and the same order was it fact issued to many of them if not to all of them."

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between dependence and independence and would therefore place the registrant in class two where in the average state he would be in class four. It was not competent for either the adjutant general or the Governor to argue with their military superiors from Washington about this regulation. We asked General Crowder's office three separate times whether aid from such a source should be included in the revenue of a family in determining dependency and were urged positively that it should be included. There was, therefore, nothing for us to do but to instruct local and district boards accordingly. The members of the Maine delegation in Washington were not, however, under similar restraint and made urgent representations to General Crowder setting forth the unfairness of this regulation to the State of Maine. These representations culminated in a letter from General Crowder signed by Senators Fernald and Hale on June 21st. This was acknowledged by General Crowder on June 25th and in response to this letter a result of this correspondence was that the members of the Maine delegation of the House I received the following telegram from General Crowder:

"Instruct local and district boards that in considering the question of classification on dependency grounds they will disregard income provided by the State or municipalities for the maintenance of dependents while the registrants are in the military service. These persons are dependent for support in the military service of the United States."

"The so-called re-classification order had in the meantime been rescinded and immediately upon receipt of this telegram I summoned the members of the district boards and the chairman and appeal agent of each local board for conference at Augusta where the effect of this new ruling was explained to them and they were instructed to classify their registrants accordingly."

"I have related this history at some length in order to make plain that the Governor and adjutant general were acting in every instance under definite orders from Washington. General Crowder's office has always said so in response to any inquiry upon this subject and those who spread stories to the contrary are not only misrepresenting the facts but are seriously threatening the smooth and efficient operation of the selective service law. They have deluged the public mind with an open political advantage the natural selfishness of the public mind on all matters relating to the selection of men for the military service, and they have therefore turned the title of 'political profiteer'."

"For we have coined the word 'profiteer' to describe the man who commences his country's emergency or his personal gain by the aid of his state we must place the politician who risks hampering the administration of necessary military laws for the sake of gaining possible advantage over a political opponent."

PRECEDENT FOR AID LAW

"These 'political profiteers' have been trying to trade upon the tenderness with which we all regard the relatives of men in the service by spreading the story that the attitude of the Governor and Council to dependents of soldiers and sailors. The law covering this subject, Chapter 276 of the Public Laws of 1917, was not considered the question of aid to dependents of soldiers and sailors. This question is always to be decided by the municipal officers and is to be decided upon their judgment as to whether reasonable need exists. But in the case of our city we have the State on one hand and the cities and towns on the other we had to agree upon some dividing line beyond which a dependent relative of a soldier or sailor should be deemed eligible for aid from the city or town and the aid to be paid by the city or town to be or she was also to be a dependent and a member of the family of the soldier, sailor or marine."

"The aid to be paid by the city or town to be or she was also to be a dependent and a member of the family of the soldier, sailor or marine. The aid to be paid by the city or town to be or she was also to be a dependent and a member of the family of the soldier, sailor or marine."

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A FEW FACTS FOR MAINE VOTERS

Second district voters are not being deluded by the spurious democratic argument that the only way in which Maine can register a vote of confidence in the administration's war program is to elect a democratic congressional delegation. Maine voters are not ignorant; they are thinking men who read and follow the trend of public affairs, both locally, in the State and at Washington. They know who have supported the administration war measures and who have not; also they are somewhat familiar with the records of public men. Such an electorate cannot be misled by a mass of glittering generalities and false promises who have been tried and found true for the unknown quantity. In this district they will not be induced by such means to set aside Congressmen White whose earnest, loyal and steadfast support of every war measure is a matter of official record for a man, whose official record shows that by his vote he helped, immediately preceding the war, to defeat measures the purpose of which was to put this nation in a position to properly protect its citizens and their property.

When a democratic error tells the people of this district that only by electing a democratic can they give the vote of confidence to President Wilson and assure him the support of war measures, they state that which can not be substantiated by the records.

These records are the votes in Congress and the reports of speeches as published in the Congressional Record. They show that republicans in Congress have been the more consistent supporters of these measures, while the democrats in Congress have been the inconsistent opponents.

Re-examination of these records show that 76 per cent of the republicans have supported the war measures, whereas but 72 per cent of the democratic membership have done so.

In this not a sufficient answer to the democratic claim that election of their candidates will be an endorsement of the administration's war policy where as to elect republicans will not?

But there is another side to this matter which is worthy of consideration and is illuminating in the extreme. Who are the republicans who have opposed the war measures? Think that over. When you have done so you will find they are the little fellows, the small fry, if you please; men whom are seldom heard of. The big men have jumped into the collar, put their shoulders in the wheel and lifted hard for the successful prosecution of the war. Men such as Mann, Chase, Longworth, Loomis, Kauton, Mason in the house, Gallagher, Lodge, Weeks, Wadsworth, Curtis, Sweet, Harden, Johnson, New, Watson, Hall, and Pittman in the senate have led the fight for the measure. How was it on the democratic side? The opposite. There were the leading democrats opposing the war measures. We find Champ Clark leaving the speaker's chair to go upon the floor of the house to oppose one of the chief war measures which President Wilson had asked for; we find Claude Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, opposing war measures and also Chairman Reed of the house military affairs committee taking the same attitude. It is a matter of very recent history here Chairman Reed has not always been to the support of the President. He has been delaying action on the new power bill, by holding it in the committee. In the senate it is the same; democratic leaders have opposed the war measures. Reed of Missouri, House of the senate, Vandenberg of Michigan, Harwich of Georgia, all leaders on their side of the chamber have been constant opponents of the war measures. Is there anything in this which supports the democratic contention that the only way that Maine can give its endorsement of the war program is by electing democrats? We think not.

Another thing which the democrats are making considerable talk about is the matter of acting in a non-partisan manner; that politics should be set aside, to use the President's favorite phrase. In support of this they call attention to the fact that in 1908, Reed, Harwich and other republican leaders signed the same thing, that President McKinley might have the full support of congress in prosecuting the war against Spain. As usual, the democrats do not, in this instance, tell the whole story. They depend upon half truths to make their point.

It is true that republican leaders did in 1908, after upon the democrats to furnish partisan politics and support the president as a matter of patriotism. It is also true that the democrats did not respond. As a party they ignored the call to patriotism—the substance of patriotism. Champ Clark at that time designated it and voted against the war measures.

The first great war measure, after the declaration of war, which Congress was called upon to enact was a war revenue bill. This was a bill prepared by Representative Blagden of Maine's second district, then chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, and reported by that committee. The democrats of Congress opposed politics and support

that bill? They did not. The record shows that but six democrats in the house and six in the senate voted for the bill.

And that is not all. The records show something more. They show that these twelve men were read out of the democratic party for so voting for adjourning politics and voting according to the dictates of patriotism and the love of country. And the records show further that the men who read them from the party were led by Champ Clark of Missouri, now speaker of the house, and James Hamilton Lewis, the same Senator Lewis who is today so fearful that a republican may forget his patriotic duty; the same James Hamilton Lewis, who, if a republican member of the senate questions a word or sentence in any measure having the president's endorsement, denounces him as a traitor to his country and a friend of Germany; the same Senator Lewis who went to New Hampshire and Indiana and Wisconsin and told the voters that the only way in which the unity of the land and the support of the administration could be assured was by electing democrats; the same Senator Lewis, whose advice in those states was ignored and laid aside.

The records, not only of this war, but of the Spanish-American war, as related, clearly demonstrate the weakness and falacy of the only claim which the democracy has put forward why it should, this year, be given the support of the people of Maine and the second district.—Adv.

FATTENING CHICKENS FOR MARKET

Special Feeding Before Selling Is Profitable

Nineteen years ago the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station made trials in fatten chickens for market, the practical conclusions from which are even greater today under the market increased cost of food than when they were made. These experiments compared (a) the marketing of range fed and specially fattened birds, (b) Coopers small house feeding, (c) Effects of age, (d) Effects of green food. This was before the introduction of large poultry plants into Maine. At that time most of the poultry in the State were carried on dairy farms. Very little milk was sold and skim milk was a farm by-product. Dry milk-feeding was unknown. In these experiments the specially fattened birds were fed a mixture of 50 parts of corn meal, 50 parts of ground oats, and 40 parts of finely ground meat meal. To wet up this 100 parts of meal required about 35 gallons of skim milk.

(a) The specially fattened birds sold quickly for 20 per cent per pound more than their mates direct from the range brought.

(b) The coop fed birds (4 in a coop) made no more rapid or economical growth in body weight than did their mates fed in small houses. The house was 9 by 11 feet, with attached yards 30 feet square, with 40 birds to a house. The labor was much less with the small house than with the coops.

(c) It required about 6 pounds of the grain mixture for each pound increase in live weight when the chickens were 120 days old, and about 8 pounds for each pound increase in live weight when the chickens were 170 days old. This is in accord with the well known fact that the younger the animal the less the quantity of food required to make a pound of growth. With only the moderate difference of 9 weeks in age it takes a third more food to produce a pound increase in weight of a 6 months old chicken than it does with a 6 weeks younger bird.

(d) Rape as a green feed when added to the ration above outlined was without effect.

At the time these trials were made the minutely present "fat soluble substance" and "water soluble substance" were undiscovered. And the fact that the addition of green feed which was known to be of marked advantage in poultry growing had no effect in these trials was disappointing and could not be explained by these known facts. These substances about which almost nothing is known other than that they are present in certain food materials and lacking in others and that the "fat soluble substance" is essential to growth and the "water soluble substance" is essential to bodily maintenance are present in milk. If milk does not enter into the ration the addition of green feed is essential in a small measure similar to that given above.

These studies make clear, that special feeding (fattening) pays in preparing chickens for market. That cooking birds to clean quarters stimulates growth and makes them better fatted. That young birds are fed much more profitably than older ones. That skim milk is a very desirable food material, and that when skim milk is freely and green feed can be omitted in a fattening ration for chickens.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

Job printing of all kinds is done in this office. Give us a trial.

DOES THE "PHOMA STEM-BLIGHT" OF POTATOES OCCUR IN MAINE?

The above inquiry, in substance, is being addressed to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station with considerable frequency at the present time. Not only is the question being asked by Maine growers, but letters are coming from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and potato growers from these last named states, believing the trouble to be parasitic, are even coming to Maine with the idea of obtaining seed from the fields where the disease does not occur. Under such headings as "New and Fatal Potato Disease" and "Phoma Stem-Blight" considerable attention has been given to this trouble by the daily papers and the agricultural press of New England.

It appears that conditions have been very unfavorable for potato growing in certain parts of Long Island and southern New England the present summer. From what can be learned by reading and by talking with those who are familiar with conditions there no other conclusions can be drawn. They report a period of very hot, dry weather about the time the plants were in blossom—a circumstance which of itself frequently leads to disastrous results. Plant lice are said to have appeared in great profusion, and these insects on account of their sucking the sap or juice from the tissues always weaken and may destroy the potato plant. Finally much of the commercial fertilizer used upon potatoes at the present time carries no potash and the presence or absence of potash in the fertilizer used is an important factor in potato growing, on certain types of soils.

While there are certain variations in the descriptions of this so-called new disease of potatoes those which have come to the writer of this article, both verbal and written, agree on most of the following essential points: Plants which had previously done well, suddenly began to show yellowing of the leaves, particularly the lower ones. Some report a slight bronzing of the leaves as the first symptoms. Then the plants quite suddenly fall over and the remaining parts die fairly rapidly. A very characteristic feature of this trouble is the appearance of a dry, spongy area which involves the whole stem right at the surface of the ground. It is the death of the tissues at this point which causes the stems to fall over. This canker-like area may extend on the stems both above and below ground. Similar lesions, although usually smaller and more superficial appear near scattered over the stem above ground. These lesions are described as brown or reddish brown in color but which later show light colored centers, studded with the brownish or black fruiting bodies of a fungus of the genus Phoma. (There seems to be a tendency in certain quarters to attribute the cause of the trouble to this fungus.) While whole fields may be attacked, irregular areas are frequently mentioned as being the only portions of certain fields affected, and some observers state that the trouble is more common and more destructive on low, wet fields or portions of fields. Certain varieties of potatoes are more likely to be attacked than others.

The above description agrees in every essential detail with one exception with a potato trouble which appeared in Maine quite suddenly in the summer of 1914 and has occurred to a greater or less extent since, including the present season. (The exception noted is that here the leaves usually turn from green to brown with little evidence of yellowing.) Various fungi were found growing in the lesions on the affected stems, but with none of these which were isolated, including Phoma, were successful inoculations of healthy plants obtained. Phoma, it may be said, was fairly constantly associated with the diseased areas on plants from Ardenbrook County but was by no means common on similar material from other parts of the State.

The State pathologists were fortunate in having the cooperation of the pathologists of the Cotton, Truck and Forage Crop Disease Investigations and the experts of Soil Fertility Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in the study of this trouble from the beginning. It was early recognized that two definite factors were constantly associated with the appearance of the trouble in Maine: First, a definite type of soil, second, an unbalanced condition of the fertilizer used, most frequently due to a partial or complete lack of potash. Other factors, such as seasonal climatic conditions, previous treatment of the soil, cultural methods, date of planting, etc., enter in but the nature of the soil and the way it is fertilized are the primary ones.

In Ardenbrook County soils which originally supported a growth of soft wood and the "matted growth" develop the diseased condition in its most severe type, and more particularly in the so-called "Washburn loam" is a soil of this type. The soils of the "Sand road ridges" show little or none of the trouble, even when a no-potash fertilizer is applied. This type of soil has been designated "Carbon loam" and

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

velt has recently said that "In our industrial activities, alike of farmer, wage worker and business man, our aim should be cooperation among ourselves and control by the state to a degree necessary, in order to prevent tyranny and yet encourage and reward individual excellence." Colonel Roosevelt says that "government ownership should be avoided wherever possible; our purpose should be to steer between the anarchy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism and inefficiency of widespread state ownership. From time to time it has been found necessary for the government to own and run certain business, the uninterrupted prosecution of which is necessary to the public welfare and which cannot be adequately controlled in any other way, but normally this is as inadvisable as to permit such business concerns to be free from all government supervision and direction."

"Normally, and save where the necessity is clearly shown, our aim should be to encourage and stimulate private action cooperation subject to Government control.

UNCLE SAM WILL RULE THE WAVE

Five years ago American ships were as invisible as whales, and voyagers to Europe and South America frequently returned without seeing either. But American ships are hopping into the ocean with more speed than American automobiles achieved ten or a dozen years ago. Just think of it! There were 123 new vessels launched in July, with 631,904 dead weight tonnage. No previous twelve-month period in American shipyards equals this record. A few months ago the pessimists were predicting the failure of our ship-building program. That was when the yards were building, and the material and workmen were getting things in shape to start things. Now, even Americans, who are used to marvelous achievements, are surprised at the records in ship building, and it is confidently predicted that one of the results of the war, will be that "Uncle Sam will rule the wave." Great Britain will be distanced before long, at the rate we are going.

A VOICE FROM COLORADO

The paragraphs from the National Capital need no longer claim superior knowledge of conditions, as none of them could very well say more in fewer words about "Government Ownership," than the editor of the Middle Park, Colorado, Times, who observes: "In the taking over by the Government of the telegraph and telephone lines, there is plenty of material for thought as to whether it will work out the same in these lines as it has in railroad affairs. It certainly is to be hoped that the rates will not be raised, but in view of the fact that Colorado companies have already asked for a raise in rates, and the Denver papers are some of them tearing their hair about it, that would seem to be what we may expect."

Includes practically all of the better potato soil of Ardenbrook County. In other parts of the State where there are two types of soils are not present a similar diseased condition is of frequent occurrence on sandy or gravelly soils when attempts are made to grow potatoes thereon with a fertilizer containing no potash. Under like conditions the same thing was observed in 1916 in Oregon, on a run out clay loam soil.

It is a well recognized fact that under different climatic conditions the same parasite may behave quite differently. For example there is reason to believe that the fungus which causes a destructive wilt disease of potatoes in certain parts of the country sometimes occurs in this State, but it appears incapable of causing the disease here. Therefore the new trouble from southern New England may be a serious parasitic disease which has suddenly appeared, as is apparently the opinion of writers of certain newspaper articles. On the other hand all the evidence accumulated during a three season study of the similar appearing trouble in Maine indicates that the primary cause of what we have here is malnutrition and not parasitism. As showing fairly conclusively that such is the case it may be said that the soil fertility experts, working in cooperation with the station, have for the past two seasons been able to produce this diseased condition, or to prevent it at will, on potatoes grown on Washburn loam by simply varying the fertilizer formula.

During the past month the Extension Pathologist of the College of Agriculture and the Station Pathologist have separately or in company seen potato fields showing this trouble from Northern Ardenbrook in Southern York County and throughout this range of territory the general character of the diseased plants was the same. Moreover in every case where it occurred inquiry revealed the fact that a no-potash fertilizer had been used.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

"Be gentle in speech. Never retort with an angry word, remembering that the second word makes the quarrel."

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APPLE BREEDING WORK AT HIGHMOOR FARM

Many Hundred Seedling Apple Trees Growing There

The majority of people in the State are familiar with the general orcharding experiments conducted by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station at Highmoor Farm. Outside of those who make a practice of visiting the farm relatively few know about the extensive apple breeding work which is also being carried on there. This arises chiefly from the fact that the results of such breeding experiments come in very slowly and until the results are secured there is little of interest that can be written.

The apple breeding work was started in 1911, the second year after Highmoor Farm was purchased by the State. The work has been continued each year so that at the present time there are over 1500 seedling trees growing in the experimental orchard and next spring several hundred more will be transplanted from the cold frames where the seeds are started.

Practically all of the present commercial varieties of apples are the result of chance seedlings which someone found growing by the wayside. Undoubtedly many excellent varieties originating in this way have been overlooked because those who knew about them had no special interest in growing apples. There is little doubt that if one will grow to maturity enough seedlings he will secure some excellent new varieties. The long time that it takes to secure fruit from a seedling and the expense for land and care make it impracticable for the private orchardist to undertake this work on a large scale. Such work can only be undertaken by a State or Federal Institution whose lifetime is not limited to that of the individual.

For the reasons given above practically nothing is known about the inheritance of various apple characters such as flavor, hardness, color, keeping qualities, etc., etc. From the general laws of inheritance as worked out with other plants and with animals we have every reason to believe that most of those characters are inherited separately from the others so that by making the proper combinations and growing large enough numbers it would be possible to combine, say the flavor and color of the Macintosh with the hardness, disease resistance and keeping qualities of the Ben Davis.

The work now being carried on at Highmoor Farm has just such objects as these in view. Each spring at blooming time hundreds of new cross pollin-

ations are made. In doing this work it is necessary to take the buds before they have opened and cut away all the yellow stamens which bear the pollen. The flowers are then bagged and left until they would normally be in full bloom. In the meantime matured pollen is gathered from another variety which it is desired to use as the male parent in the cross. At the proper time the bag is removed from the emasculated blossom and the new pollen dusted over it with a soft brush. The blossom is then rebagged and tagged to indicate exactly the nature of the cross.

Under ordinary conditions from 5 to 20 per cent of the blossoms treated in this way, will set fruit. This fruit is harvested when mature and later the seeds are planted in the cold frame.

An exact record is kept showing the parents of every seedling. The results when they are obtained will enable us to find out something about the inheritance of certain characters. When this is known it will be possible to undertake intelligently to breed exactly the kind of an apple wanted. At the present time it is only hit or miss. We cross two varieties and hope that out of the large progeny we may get on or two promising seedlings. Out of the many hundred seedlings growing at Highmoor, some of which will begin fruiting within the next year or two, we hope that a few may be valuable.

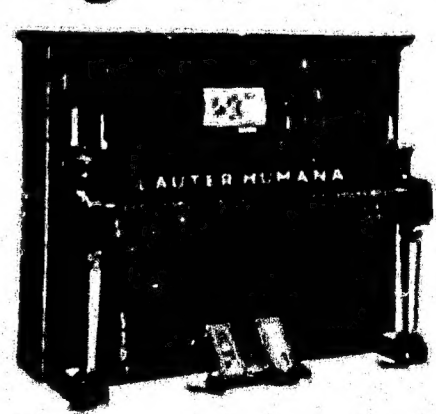
The great need for new varieties in this State is indicated by the recent discussion as to a substitute for the Baldwin which is not hardy enough for our climate. The consensus of opinion seems to be that at present there is no variety which can replace the Baldwin. The Experiment Station has been at work on this very problem for the past 7 years but owing to the nature of the work it has no results to offer yet. We are, however, making progress and in time we hope to produce an apple bred for Maine conditions and with qualities equal to the best.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

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VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 17

SCHOOL NOTES

The pupils of the Tabbs School, Greenwood, Miss. Marguerite McGary, teacher, made a splendid record in year of only 4 cases of tardiness in the entire year. There is an attendance of from 15 to 19 at the school.

Some of the schools took a great interest in hunting wild flowers in the spring term, the pupils of the North Bethel School, Miss Nina Briggs, teacher, finding about 130; the pupils of the Shadagee School, Greenwood, found about 100.

The schools of the town of Bethel opened this week with the following list of teachers:

Village Grammar—Edna M. Bartlett
Grades 5 and 6—Alice M. Cross
Grades 3 and 4—Evangeline Atherton
Village Primary—Ethel J. Philbrick
East Grammar—Harriet Saunders
East Primary—F. Ethel Webber
South School—Maud Smith
Milton School—Jenny Jackson Hathaway

North School—Myrtle Wilson
Flat School—Eva Bartlett
Northwest—Mary Morse
West Bethel—Marion Frost

The list of teachers and the dates for beginning the Greenwood schools are as follows:

Patch Mt. School—Mabel Allen, September 4.
Greenwood City—Miss Hollis, September 2.
Tabbs School—Marguerite McGary, September 10.
Richardson—Grace Dearden, September 16.
Rove Hill—Lila Tracy, September 2.
Howe Hill—Vacant, September 9.
Locke's Mills Primary—Bertha Packard, September 16.
Locke's Mills Grammar—Mary Stanley, September 16.
Shadagee—Lillian Day, September 16.

Mason School—Estelle C. Deering, September 9.

Gilead School—Margie Jordan, September 3.

The following is a statement of the purchase of Thrift and War Savings Stamps during the last school year by the pupils of the schools in the Bethel school union:

BETHEL	
East Bethel, Room I,	\$24.50
East Bethel, Room II,	26.00
Flat,	5.00
Milton,	
North,	7.67
Northwest,	.50
South,	22.00
Village, Room I,	101.75
Village, Room II,	183.25
Village, Room III,	90.75
Village, Room IV,	150.00
West,	200.15
	\$920.57

GREENWOOD	
Bryant,	
Greenwood City,	\$16.00
Howe Hill,	
Locke's Mills, Room I,	49.25
Locke's Mills, Room II,	51.25
Patch Mountain,	2.25
Richardson,	21.00
Shadagee,	
Tab's,	3.00
	\$142.75

OILEAD	
Bethel,	\$25.00
	\$25.00
Bethel,	\$820.57
Greenwood,	142.75
Oilead,	25.00
Mason,	
	\$993.32

The Village School, Room II, Miss Evangeline Atherton, teacher, and West Bethel School, Mrs. Edna Wheeler, teacher, have the honor of being 100% schools, as every pupil owned at least one stamp.

The Northwest Bethel School total was not reported.

The Greenwood City School, while having a good total, was handicapped in having its school year ended after a strike, owing to the appearance of a case of scarlet fever.

RED CROSS

The following is a statement of the contributions of the pupils to the Red Cross:

BETHEL	
Con. contributed by	
72 pupils,	\$18.00
Scout at school,	3.15
Entertainment,	\$2.80
	\$23.95
	\$103.64